

matic Epilepsy. Extradural Cerebral Compression. Ancient Fracture of Skull. Tuberculous Meningitis. Tuberculous Leptomenigitis and Ependymitis With Necropsy. Subacromial Bursitis. Subungual Carcinoma of Finger. Ununited Fracture of Humerus. Ancient Gunshot Division of Musculo-spiral Nerve. Ancient Fracture of External Condyle of Humerus. Infantile Palsy of Flexors of Hand and Fingers. Tuberculosis of Sternum and Rib. Metastatic Thymus Tumor in Breast. Bronchietatic Cavity. Traumatic Cervical Spondylitis. Bony Tumor of the Spinal Canal. Tuberculous Granuloma of Vertebrae Involving Spinal Cord. Constriction of Spinal Cord by Fibrous Tissue from Previous Operation. Typhoid Spondylitis in a Typhoid Carrier. Cholelithiasis. Fecal Fistula with Chronic Recurrent Appendicitis. Papilloma of Bladder. Fracture of Left Patella. Fracture of Internal Semilunar Cartilage. Compound Fracture of Both Feet.

Principles of Bacteriology. By A. C. Abbott, M. D. Ninth Edition. Published by Lea & Febiger, Philadelphia and London. 1915.

As a book for students Abbott's Bacteriology has always been of great value, and this, the ninth edition, with its new chapters on hemolysis, complement-fixation and Ehrlich's side-chain theory brings it thoroughly up to date. Some material of historical interest only, which was present in earlier editions, has been eliminated, so that although much that is new has been added, the book remains small enough to be easily handled, and the subject matter is conveniently arranged and in better sequence than in previous issues. As a reference book Abbott's Bacteriology may well find a place on the shelves of the advanced worker as well as of the beginner. A. W.

Surgery of the Blood Vessels. By J. Shelton Horsley, M. D., F. A. C. S. Illustrated. St. Louis, C. V. Mosby Company. 1915. Price \$4.00.

This is a book devoted almost entirely to blood vessel surgery and necessarily deals with the experimental quite as much as with the practical. Chapters on the general principles of vascular surgery, sutures, anastomosis, thrombosis, and transfusion are all instructive. The author advocates his special staff for holding blood vessels during suture and prefers the sadler's stitch. His reasons for this are plausible and his success vindicates the method. The various schemes for transfusion are detailed impartially. His own preference seems to be by suture. A simple test for hemolysis and agglutination is described. His own number of transfusions, something under 25, is rather small for one whose name has been so well identified with this work. The illustrations are quite good and add much to the interest of the book. S. T. P.

The Medical Clinics of Chicago, July, 1915. Vol. I, Number 1. Published bi-monthly by W. B. Saunders Company, Philadelphia and London.

Contents.

Clinic of Dr. Charles L. Mix.—Lung abscess with the picture of tuberculosis. A lesion of the cauda equina; sciatica the most prominent symptom.

Clinic of Dr. Charles Spencer Williamson.—Nephritis. Case of hepatic abscess. Gout. Further discussion of cases shown at previous clinic. Chronic gout with extensive joint changes.

Clinic of Dr. Isaac A. Abt.—Infantile tuberculosis. Sarcoma of kidney in a child eighteen months old.

Clinic of Dr. Robert B. Preble.—Chronic lymphatic leukemia in a man of 65, with discussion on the causes of dyspnea. Renal and cardiac insufficiency.

Clinic of Dr. Maurice L. Goodkind.—Pneumonia. Tabes. Cholelithiasis. Foreign body in the bronchus 6 months with complete recovery after removal.

Clinic of Dr. Frederick Tice.—Syphilitic aortitis. Hour-glass stomach.

Clinic of Dr. Walter Hamburger.—Congenital pulmonary stenosis. Aneurysm of the arch of the aorta and of the abdominal aorta.

Clinic of Dr. Ralph C. Hamill.—Syphilis of the central nervous system.

The Clinics of John B. Murphy, M. D., at Mercy Hospital, Chicago. June 1915. Published Bi-Monthly by W. B. Saunders Co., Philadelphia and London.

Contents.

Murphy's clinical talks on surgical and general diagnosis.

A talk on appendicitis.

A diagnostic talk on intestinal obstruction due to a large gallstone.

Unsuccessful gastro-enterostomy for ulcer. An analysis of its causes. Suggestions for a better technic.

Friction burn of left ankle—closure of the defect by a pedicled flap of skin and fat.

A series of drawings illustrating Dr. Murphy's method of suturing a pedicled muscle flap into the laminectomy defect to protect the exposed dura and obliterate the dead space which would otherwise fill with blood-clot.

Embryonic tumor of the testicle—excision of tumor and testicle.

Tuberculosis of the left spermatic cord and epididymis.

Chronic tendovaginitis of the extensor tendon of the thumb.

Painful exostosis of the os calcis.

Congenital perineal fecal fistula.

Hypernephroma of the right kidney—nephrectomy.

Myeloid sarcoma of the left malar bone.

Malignant epulis of the mandible—excision.

General Medicine. Edited by Frank Billings and J. H. Salisbury. Practical Medicine Series 1914 and 1915. Price \$1.50. Published by Yearbook Publishing Co., Chicago.

We are always glad to recommend these little volumes because they give such a good résumé of the work that has been accomplished in medicine during the past year. References are given to the articles reviewed so that those that are interested can always consult the originals. No matter how thorough a man may be, he is bound at times to overlook some paper that may be of interest to him unless he goes through one of these little books and looks up the articles of note that have appeared. The present books are up to the usual standard. R. B.

Medical Applied Anatomy for Students and Practitioners. By T. B. Johnston, M. D., Ch. B., Containing three full-page plates in color and 146 other illustrations in the text. London, A. & C. Black, Limited. 1915.

This book will be very acceptable to the medical practitioner who desires to have his medical anatomy apart from the surgical applied anatomy. The author has not attempted to give an exhaustive treatise, but has restricted the subject matter so as to present at moderate length the more important applications of anatomy to the study of clinical medicine. The subject has been treated according to systems and not according to regions. The subject matter has, therefore, been considered under seven systems followed by a glossary that contains only those terms which are commonly used in clinical medicine and which are not identical in the two terminologies. The Basle